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POETRY.

MAN WAS NOT MADE TO MOURN-

BY W. PERSTRICK.

There is a coice which beauts me still, Where'er on earth I be, In longly vale, or lafty hill, And on the distinct stall, And on the distinct stall, And at the break of north, And are it erishs and to the light.

Man was not made to morn:

Ha was not made to seaward flows,
That valve addition my ears;
In every wind that round me blows,
Its tirelling same I hose;
Its every sound of Nature's heart,
The cheerith or farhers.
This are boost the better puttalian was out made to mourn!

The aux that glads the summer noon,
The tight that blesseth all,
The myriad stars, the quiet noon,
The showers then beaven that full,
The thowns which in our meadows gree,
Our mountain paths iden—
All, all, in their fastion show
Alm was not made to mourn!

All Nature ories alond—het man Regards not Nature's voice— Ferrotteth for be digman plan, Het workmanding destroys— From her fair book the brightset page With improus band one town; Yest will she sates, Fouch age to age; Alan was not mode to moon?

Oh, gentlest meaher! may thy child Lee long thy lesson result. Embrace thy precepts, loying, mild, Thy fraternleing credits— The 1 shall the blowed and he known 1 or which he has been been; Act, all shall feel, from rule to zone, Man was not made to mourn!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prove the Ladies' Reposition WESTERN STYLE OF LIVING. BY BISHOP MORRIS.

battle at Point Pleasant, in 1784, and subsequently identified with the Indian wars, till Wayne's treaty of 1795. Of course it is a matter of interest to me to note the changes in society of the far-lamed West; and it may be of some little interest to the readers of the Repository to see some of those changes briefly pointed out. I shall limit myself chiefly to a few items pertaining to the style of living, which may serve to remind us, that, while the real wants of men are comparatively few and simple, the imaginary ones scarcely have any bounds. I shall, however, not take into account the wealthy artistocrat, with his costly mansion—

Turkey carpets—silver plato, and a thousand dollar carriage; northe extremely poor man, wholives in a wretched hovel, on a floor of carth, and sleeps on his bandle of straw. They are both exceptions to the general rule. My few observations shall have reference to the great mass of Western population. have reference to the great mass of Western pop | water, his wife or sister fanned him with the wing

lation.

What is now considered an ordinary outfit for ousekeeping? A domicile with parlors, hall, sit-plied with blisters or dosed with poison. Calomely housekeeping? A domicile with parlors, hall, sit-ting-room, dining room, kitchen, chambers, and cellar. To furnish these apartments, there must be Scotch or Brussels carpets, hearth-rugs, and brass-mounted and-irons; window-blinds, ornamented or to old age, or while they lived. mounted and-irons; window-blinds, ornamented or cushioned chairs, rocking chairs, sofas, sideboards, bureaux, wardrobes, cloak-racks, wash stands, bedsteads, with testers or canopies, dressed with curtains and valance, dressing tables and mirrors, breakfast tables and dinner tables, with their teasets and dinner sets of China and Brittania, and silver aprons, beside cooking stoves, &c. Now this may answer for a commencement as far as it goes; but who would ever think of keeping house. naments, are fortunately seldom or never read .-Or who could endure to see a parlor so naked, and maintain a force requisite to serve up and hand to idleness, vanity, crime, and wretchedness, them round, and keep all the affairs of the house pleasure of social intercourse is, I believe, r

nothing of parties and extras. of briefly contrasting the early style of living in the western country. When a young married couple commenced housekeeping, from thirty to forty years ago, a very small outilt sufficed, not only to render them comfortable, but to place them on an equality with their friends and neighbors. ed, of course, by excavating the earth for mortar, bearted, honest friendship, when social life was unthey needed a stationary corner cupboard formed of of modern times.

upright and traverse pieces of boards arranged so
as to contain upper, lower, and middle shelf, to

A Funesal 1: hold the table were and catables. In order to respondents describes a funeral procession in Mat-comfort and convenience, it was requisite, also, to amoras. He says, "the departed was a young have the following articles: one poplar slab table, child, the corpse was laid upon the top of the coffin two poplar or oak rail bedsteads, supplied with suitable bedding, and covered with cross-barred ground that a child of four years old could peruse counterpanes of home-made, one of which was for it. chairs, one long bench, and a few three legged playing some lively air, which would cease, when-stools were amply sufficient for themselves and ever the coffin was stopped, which was as often as friends; a half a dozen pewter plates, as many some friend desired to look upon the corpse."—N. knives and forks, tin cups and pewter spoons for O. Bec. ordinary use, and the same number of delf plates, cups, and saucers, for special occasions; also, one stewed pumpkin. All this table ware was kept in hands it over gracefully to your lips. The women, the corner cupboard, and so adjusted as to show of course do the same. off to the best advantage, and indicated that the family were well fixed for comfortable living.—
When the weather was too cold to leave the door or the window open, sufficient light to answer all the purposes came down the broad chimney, and saved the expense of glass lights; and as for andirons. expense of glass lights; and as for andirons, estate. two large stones served as a good substitute. The whole being kept clean and sweet, presented an air of comfort to the contented and happy inmates.—
It is true the cooking was usually done in presence of the family, but was soon dispatched, when the Dutch oven and skillet were nicely cleaned and stowed under the cupboard, and the long handled

Box Mor.—Henry IV. of France, was once atterior and hung upon a page of a norse, and the stored in the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was asked the age of a norse, or long the cooking was usually done in presence of the family, but was soon dispatched, when the Dutch oven and skillet were nicely cleaned and stowed under the cupboard, and the long handled the cooking was usually done in presence of the family, but was soon dispatched, when the Dutch oven and skillet were nicely cleaned and stowed under the cupboard, and the long handled the cooking was usually done in presence of the family, but was soon dispatched, when the Dutch oven and skillet were nicely cleaned and stowed under the cupboard, and the long handled the cooking was a long to the cooking was a lon

WATCHMAN & JOURNAL. plus garments and Sunday clothes hung all round

In regard to property, if a man owned an axe wedge, hee, plow, and a pony to pull it, and a bit of ground to cultivate, or a few mechanic's tools, he asked no more; and it his wife had a spinning whicel, a pair of cards, a loom, and a plenty of the raw material of flux, cotton, and wool, she was con-tent. In these days, keeping her own house was a small part of a woman's work—it was only need-ful recreation from her steady employment; for she carded, spun, colored, wove, cut and made clothes for all the family. Ladies of the first respectability then vied in honorable competition, to manufac-ture the finest and most tasty dresses for themselves, and the most landsome suits for their busbands, sons, and brothers, in which they all appeared abroad with the more exquisite pleasure than people now do in imported satin and broadcloth, and with far more credit to themselves, and honor to their country. For coloring materials they used the bark of walnut, hickory, maple, and sycamore trees, together with copperss, indigo, sumach, paint stone, &c.; and in carding for a fancy suit of mixed, they worked in scraps of colored finned and silk to variegate the texture. These were the days of pure republicanism, true patriotism, and real independence. All the money a man needed was enough to pay his tax and buy his salt and iron. When he to pay his tax and buy his sait and iron. When he meded marketing, he gathered fruit from his or-clard, vegetables from his garden, and took a pig from the pen, or a lamb from the fold; or if he had neither, he took his gun and brought in wiid canst from the wesde. He related his own breadshift, and ground it in the hand mill, or pounded it in a mortar with a sweep and postle, and relished it far better with a sweep and postle, and relished it far better for his toil in preparing it. Coffice was not then used, except as a laxury on particular occasions, by a low of the wealthy. Milk was considered far proterable. For tea they had sage, spicewood, sassafras, and mountain larch, which they regarded then and which I still regard as altogether preferable to black tea, young hyson, or imperial, both for health and the plussure of taste. Supplies of saccharine were easily obtained from the sagar tree or bee, guns and those, who had neither, guthered or bee gum, and those who had neither, gathered I have been carefully observing the mode of living among the people of the Western States for a fields, or forests; but they had livle use for it. The period of forty years. Great changes have appear-children were not then annoyed with shoes and ed during that time. Of the fifty-two years of my boots, or hats and bonnets—they went barefooted hie, thirly have been spent in the employment of and barcheaded. It was no uncommon thing to see an itinerant preacher, affording no the best practical means of information. Moreover, I am the son the snow without shoes or hat, and small girls playof a Western Pioneer, who was in the celebrated but le show without shoes or nat, and shall griss playing about the yard in the same condition—all the but le at Point Pleasant, in 1784, and subsequently very picture of health. Reared under that system,

goes; but who would ever think of keeping house ter ones, or better read; so that, while our fathers without a centre-table, richly covered, on which to lay the nice little volumes done up in guilt morocally the nice little volumes done up in guilt morocally. co? which, however, being intended as mere or history, and practical life. One fact is palpable, and should not be overlooked or forgotten, that is, the present generation, with all its rage for education out of all fashion, as not to have some mantel or-naments, such as artificial flowers, with glass cov-preachers, learned jurists, able statesmen, or sucers, or some specimens of conchology and goolog-ical formations? Beside, the walls must not only be papered, but beautified with portraits, and land-is attributable to the Gospel. That the "age of be papered, but beautified with portraits, and land-scapes. These commonplace notions amount to quite a clever sum, though they are as few and e-manners and usages of society, is admitted; but conomical as Western people of this day, who make whether for the better or worse, is another question, any pretension to being stylish, can well get along and one which would admit of much argument on with. Indeed they form only a part of the numerous and indispensible fixtures of modern housekeeping. Again, to procure the viands, such as
are in keeping with this array of furniture, and
exerts a more corrupting influence in seciety, leads pleasure of social intercourse is, I believe, not inhold in order, will cost another round sum-to say creased, but diminished. One example on this with this modern style I shall take the liberty touse, and she is locked up. You must first apply on an equality with their friends and neighbors .- for an interview; and after waiting from a quarter They needed a log cabin, covered with clapboards, to a half an hour longer, you may obtain an audiand floored with wooden slabs, in western parlance called puncheons, and the openings between the and sacrifice of feeling. Whereas, under the uswood, and crammed uge of former days, so soon as you knocked on the with mortar, to keep all warm and dry-all which door, you heard the familiar response, "Come in ; a man could errect himself without any mechan-ical training, with one day's friendly assistance raised the wooden latch, stepped into the family logs. Usually, one room answered for parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and dormitory, being seated, felt perfectly at home as long.

A FUNERAL IN MATAMORAS. -- One of our cor-On either side of the coffin were six tapers, the accommodation of visitors; six split-bottomed and immediately in the rear were six musicians daying some lively air, which would cease, when-

MENICAN POLITENESS .-- If a well-bred Moxidish, large enough to hold a piece of pork, bear can offer you a segar in his own country, he first meat, or veison, with the turnips, hominy, or the lights it for you and gives a few whiffs. He then

Uncle Peter was asked the age of a horse,

frying pan hung upon a nail or peg on one side of the door, while the water pail was situated on the other, and a neat water gourd hanging by it. For mantle ornaments they had the tin grater, used in grating off the new corn for mush before it was part of the new corn for mush before it was paid a piece of deer's horn, very useful in parting large ears of Indian corn for the cattle. The walls of the parlor were sufficiently beautified by the sur-

CONCLUDED The very common and popular objection to the protective tariff is, that it creates a stanopaly. New, what is a monopoly? It is the selling or securing by law to a certain individual or company an exclusive right to trade in a certain thing, and forbid ding all other persons to enter into that business. Such was the character of the odious monopolies in England in the days of the Stewarts, has the business of manufacturing any such character? Yet, day after day in this House, and week after week in most of the Administration papers in the country, a nelignant prejudice is en-gendered against manufacturers, and the law which encourages them, by the false application of the odious word manapaly. Menopoly! What, in manufactures? Is any body forbidden to engage in it, by taking stock in those already in operation or by creeting others in any part of the country? Is there any thing in the nature of the business which shall confine it to any one section of the country? Certainly not. The protective system was forced on New England against its own choice; and now, having invested its capital, and conformed its caployments thereto, is it common justice now to represent her, and foster prejudices against her? A large part of our farmers in the northern and western States have been induced to turn alteration to the growing of slices, and are desired as are here produced. Now they turn attention to the growing of slices, and are de-

that there is any tax on one part of the community more than on another. It is, indeed, true, that no course of policy can be pursued in which some men will not succeed better than others. Before the establishment of factories here, the most suc-cessful business was commerce, and most of the great estates now in our cities were accumulated in that way. But that authorized no man to say, that the system of laws than existing was made only for the merchant. Adopt the present bill, and importing merchants will again rise over the head of the rest of society in wealth; and he, and he only, with the foreigner, will be aided. But, sir, I do not believe in these great protended profits of the manufacturers. If this be so, it is a business open to all, and competition will soon, if it has not already, reduce all profits to their proper level. This is, however, all a very extraordinary objection. The Secretary insists, that the manufacturer is fellowing a business which is very profitable, and that is urged as a reason for this Government to take such a course of policy as will destroy this profita-ble business in this country, that all may be com-pelled to pursue some business that is unprofitable. Is it to be understood, that this business is so profitable that no American must pursue it, but it must be done by Englishmen in England, and they must have all the profits? Is the envy and malignity of the community to be excited against all their own have all the profits? Is the envy and the community to be excited against all their own fellow-citizens whose industry is successful, and such a course of policy to be taken, as will give the Secretary, and the supporters of this bill. If I that success exclusively to the foreigner? Willing to give our market exclusively to the foreigner, and distinctly told I am to be destroyed with arsenic, in the success exclusively to the foreigner. It is indeed true that this is the first time in the history of our Government that these doctrines have received the Executive's sanction; and we have received the Executive's sanction; and we

tainly, then, does not require to be supersoded by stitution, (which Constitution many of them as-any new law in order to procure the necessary or-sisted to make,) were by them entirely misunderany new law in order to procure the necessary ordinary revenue, and all pretence of that kind is but
pretence. The Secretary, however, estimates and
reports, that, by a reduction of doties we are to
have an increase of revenue, and seems to think
this bill, if adopted, will furnish the Treasury as
much money as the tariff of 1842, or more. He,
however, gives us no data on which his opinion is
founded. There is in his report, and his recent report to the Senate, a great amount of cuphering,
and an imposing display of figures and tabular exhibitions, but they are mostly founded on supposi-tion. It strongly reminds us of the etery of a cerwas doing, replied, that he was eyphering out how many passengers he was to have by the next stage.

I wish now to present certain facts, taken from I wish now to present certain facts, taken from the whole system of home manufactures, and who the returns of the past year in the Treasury Dewere constantly threatening to destroy the system, partment, as to our importations, and the duties and who by the accession of Texas would add to arising therefrom, which seem to me very conclusively to show, that the proposed bill cannot furnish the ordinary revenue to the Treasury. The present tariff produced, by duties on importations, a gross revenue of thirty millions last year, being about twenty-seven millions when the expenses of collection, &c., were all paid. Now, it must be borne in mind, that all that amount is needed, and the Secretary in no place denies that. There are six articles in our tariff from which more than twothirds of the whole revenue is derived. (This is so in the English tariff, where the great body of their tures. Of these six articles there was imported, last year, in all, the aggregate of 51,860,192 doldollars, of the whole gross revenue, being over can concoct.

part of the business of the country should be de-ranged and remodelled, it would probably not improve the condition of the people so as to enable nations of the earth. By an independent nation, I mean one competent to sustain itself without the if no convulsion or depression should follow, and aid of others, or their supply, in peace and in war; 5,492,430 dollars in every year. In order, then, to total nation, neglects to make provision by law for bring up this deficiency, there must be a greatly the encouragement of internal manufactures, and increased importation of these articles. At the especially for such as are really necessary comfort, increased importation of these articles. of which there was imported last year 10,678,387 tion of 12,613,073 dollars worth. Of manufactures never has and never will prosper, but will in fact of collon, of which there was last year imported be but a colonial dependence. dollars worth, there must next year be an importa-

SPEECH OF HON. JACOB COLLAMER ON pay for the increased quantity of English goods.
THE TARIFF. Page 15. That, sir, I think an entire delusion. I have not time now fully to expose it. I can merely say here, that this will little help that part of the coun-try who buy and do not sell flour and provisions; that when our home market is destroyed by the ruin of our manufactures, the wheat and provision grower will seek the foreign market, and there meet in England the wheat and provisions of the continent selling at prices raisons to him, because raised by the labor of men and wo nen working toraised by the labor of men and women working together in the fields at six pence per day, and finding their own provisions of black bread and water.
Has not this been fully tried already? Is not our
flour now selling in England, though the duty is
off, and though it is there a year of scarcity, nt prices destructive to our exporters, and which is now
being felt by our farmers and millers in the present reduction? Can our farmers, in farmishing beef to the markets of the world, compete with the beef from the grass phins of Mexico, and the Argentine Republic, and the Painpas of South America, where cattle are fed and fattened in herds of thou-

against her? A large part of our farmers in the nothern and western States have been induced to turn attention to the growing of sheep, and are dependent for a market on the woolen manufacturer. Is that interest to be now all frustrated? Such is the inevitable tendency of this bill.

Again, it is objected that those engaged in manufacturing make much greater profits than near in other employments, and that the present tariff is a tax on one part of the community for the benefit of another part. Now, a full answer to all this would require a disquisition on the whole polley, which toy limited hour will not permit. I, however, deny that there is any tax on one part of the community more than on another. It is, indeed, true, that no course of policy can be pursued in which some men will not succeed better than others. Before articles here, but also visit back on our agriculture depreciation of the price of all its products, by a destruction of the home market, and a conversion of customers and consumers into producers and

It may possibly be inquired, why we do not pro-pose amendments to the bill, in order to reach and save particular and important branches and inter-Why we do not attend to the details of the bill? I answer, if any have attended to what I have already said, they will perceive, that from the applications of the principles and definitions stated by the Executive, and on which this bill is founded, it is an unavoidable consequence that if, by an ndment to this bill, or in any other way, any ome article should succeed in our market, and thereby the like foreign article should be in any part or degree excluded, which would make the revenue derived from that article less, it would be nconstitutional, above the recenue standard, and immediately, on that operation being ascertained, ongress must immediately correct it, and give the preference to the imported article. Such being the avowed principle, it is useless to try to save any particular branch, because we are here told that,

but I cannot so understand it.

While the existing tariff is a protective tariff, yet it yields the proper amount of revenue. It certainly then does not require to be supergoided by and right construction and limitations of the Containing them does not require to be supergoided by monity a certain experiment, in putting forth a certain famous letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and therein, among other arguments, the East and North part of the country were urged tain stage-driver who was busily engaged in chalk-ing figures on the hearth, and when asked what he to go for the measure, because it would greatly enlarge the market for their manufactures. This, though urged by those well known to be bestile to their power so to do; and while the South was

openly and professedly desirous of the annexation of Texas to give to the institution of slavery a larger field, and to secure to it permenency and rpetuny, the free States were urged to favor it as measure tending to diminish and obliterate it. those who belonged to the dominant party in the northern and free States, and by their votes Texas was annexed and her Representatives and Senators have taken their seats, and they are by this same man now called on to assist, by their votes, to put revenue is derived from eight articles.) Those six articles are woolens, cottons, sugars, (including molasses,) silks, spirits, and iron, with its manufacturers are coveraged; and probably their votes will demolasses,) silks, spirits, and iron, with its manufacturers. termine the question. Now, sir, after the successful performance of such an experiment on the gullibility of the party, he is well encouraged to put lars, and there was derived from them 20,685,035 forth almost any proposition which his sophistry

Should the present bill pass, and thereby a great II. Mr. Chairman, I come now, secondly, to a our people should import, and use the same amount and which can proceed in the progress of improvement as last year, then, at the rate of duty provided in this bill, there would be a falling off in the revenue, receivable on these six articles, the sum of that whatever nation, and especially an agricultation of the process of the principle of which I insist is this, that whatever nation, and especially an agricultation of the process of the principle of the pri the encouragement of internal manufactures, and rates of duty provided in this bill, in order to pro- ably to sustain human life, and leaves this matter duce the required ordinary amount of revenue, to regulate itself, and holds the doctrine of always going to buy in the cheapest market, it is always the dupe of their cupidity, and under such a course

of colton, of which there was last year imported 13,863,292 dollars, there must next year be imported 20,456,308 dollars. Of foreign distilled spirits, of which there was last year imported 1,191,120 dollars, there must next year be imported 1,191,120 dollars, there must next year be imported 2,180,577 dollars. Of the whole six articles, of which there was last year an importation of an aggregate of 51,850,402 dollars, there must be next. greg 42 of \$1,800,422 dollars; being an increase of the est, and England was to take her wines; and what importation, of these six articles only, of 17,743,632 has been the result? From the pride of glory, dollars. From a view of these facts, we naturally Portugal has regularly descended in the scale of inquire, how can it reasonably be expected that our nations, and has now, for a long time, been practimquire, how can it reasonably be expected that our nations, and has how, for a long time, seed practice people will actually and annually hereafter import, cally a colonial dependence of England. Spain buy, pay for, and consume, year by year, the energian that the same policy; she, too, took all her mons sum of over seventeen millions and a half of clothing and manufactures of England, who made do; and a corresponding increase of all other importations in the same ratio? Yet this seems to be Spain from the time of the Romans. This wool has accordance of the Secretary. the expectation of the Secretary. The next question which naturally arms is, if this enormous additional amount is to be annually imported, how is should do. And what has been the effect? Spain, it to be paid fee? Since the spaid fee? it to be paid for? Sir, if it is ever paid for, it must as fine a country as the sunlight visits on this be in specie. England will take of us none of our earth, once prosperous in the development of its products, but to supply what she cannot 'urnish and own resources, and standing long among the first cannot buy cheaper of others. That she does now, class of European nations, high above that England and no more. Our specie thus drained off, and our whom Spain condescended to employ to work for banks thereby shot, our whole currency becomes deranged and baseless, and all the necessary and well-known distresses follow. Such has heretofore been the consequence, as I shall hereafter have land whom she once despised. This is the fruit of occasion to show, and such it probably must be the doctrine to always buy where you can buy again.

But it is said that the repeal of the English corn laws will increase our exportation, and so we may

the policy of protecting, by discriminating duties, their own manufactures; and they are now prosperous and independent. England has long pursued this course of self-protection, and her artisans are in advance of the world. Her manufactures furnish the material for her commerce, and the hasis of her wealth. France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Russia, having all adopted this policy in self-defunce, and being prosperous, England began to be curtailed of her markets. She has sent commissioners to those continental powers, and pushed on them the doctrines of free trade, which she never followed. They have been deaf to her solicitations, and told her they could never again through the perfection as England, and so become fully able to compete with her. Finding horself rapidly heing limited in her markets, England has finally, in order to enable her manufacturers fully to avail themselves of their advanced skill and extensive capital, and to give them again the advanced of all others, so far reduced her duties on grain and provisions, as to enable her manufacturers to feed themselves and families at the cheapest possible rate. This was done by Sir Robert Peel, entirely for the benefit of the English manufacturer, and, through their success, to advance the commerce and national prosperity. Now, what is the policy recommended by our Executive? Why, that such a course should here be taken as will let in foreign articles, entirely and utterly to destroy our manufacturers, contrary the policy of protecting, by discriminating duties, accounts for the delight with which the Secretary's here be taken as will let in foreign articles, entirely and utterly to destroy our manufacturers, contrary to the dectrine even of Adam Smith, that it is ever two contiguous pastures are suffered to run combad policy for any nation to diminish its artisans.

romisingly, that we must feed them and they clothe rate as it can be supplied by any body. Together us; that it was entirely heat for us to buy all mon-with these simple truths, another must be rememrefactores of them, because they made them cheapcst. Our trade was contined to England for our and commerce, and the interchange of commodisupplies, and what was the effect? The same it ties, so great has been the improvements in navigaever is on all colonies—we were kept in a state of contine dependence, the howers of wood and bearnow brought into continuity with, and are contigers of burthens to England. When our fathers uous to, Europe.

Let it be remembered that we are now trying, in themselves anable to furnish themselves even with view of the world, the great experiment whether

uragement and protection of home manufact of England. tures. It is true that, soon after this, and for many years, all Europe was involved in war, and we be-came, as a neutral nation, the carriers for the world, the most rude covering and shelter, and their and a full and high demand existed for all our pro- incessant toil forbids all possibility of intellectual ductions, so that manufacturers were liktle advanced culture. Such may answer as subjects for a monar-before we were involved in another war. We had chy, but must not be the condition of the cuizens still pursued the policy of buying instead of ma-king our articles of manufacture, and that was found littical experiment will have failed. No, sir; no. us still in a comparative state of dependence on We cannot make common tot with the nations of Lingland. The sufferings and distresses of that the world. We are, and must be, a peculiar peowar wers not so much its battles, as it was the ex- ple; and such must be the nature of our policy. I have witnessed in that war, and many present to procure cheap goods, indulge a longing for the long, cold, shivering nights passed in want of a blanket; and our Government was unable even to procure blankets to perform their treaties with the procure blankets to perform their treaties with the color again to a state of vassalage and servitude, but hold on our way, to fulfil the performance procure blankets to perform their treaties with the tode, but hold on our way, to film the performance indian tribes. This was the result of practical of our nation's calling, in actual independence and free trade. At the commencement of that war Congress, at a single blow, doubled all our duties to increase the revenue, but they never acquired the sgacity to discover what is now the doctrine, that they should have lowered the duties to resistant have nothing to fear in the avaragement of increase the revenue. We struggled through that war; and, not considering the changed condition of Europe, which had settled back into the pursuits of peace and self supply, our people immediately launched forth again into the practice of free trade, and the structure of the st and bought where they could buy cheapest; and general result. what was the effect? The country was mundated with imported goods; the money was all again drained off, and universal distress followed. They tried making banks, but that of course failed, as the specie was gone, which alone can sustain them. From this we were never fully relieved until it was done by the protective tariffs of 1821 and 1828, which fostered a home manufacture and a home market. In 1832 the friends of free trade procured the passage of the Compromise act, under which the protective duties were gradually taken off and what was the effect? The country was inundated twenty per cent. This was again free trade; and what was its effect? It was precisely the same it had always been before. We bought where we could buy cheapest; as the duties diminished, the party and authors of their sufferings. importations of foreign goods increased, until the country was again flooded with them, the specie was again drained off, the revenue fell below thirteen millions, and general bankruptcy, individual by the present tariff law, under which we were respering. Now, it would seem as if we had been sufficiently taught, by our own experience, that our prosperity, that our national independence, cannot sustained in the practice of free trade.

What is a state of colonial dependence, and what two sciences! the one to hold your tongue, and the one the advantages to England, or any other govother to speak." re the advantages to England, or any other gov-rament, in the possession of colonies? The benefit o England, derived from her colonies, is, that she nfines their trade to herself, and supplies them, at her own price, with all manufactured articles, by her own vessels, and sends off to them her surplus oods and population. To obtain these advantaigninst other nations, and sustaining their government. Now, suppose we adopt the principles of counsel. free trade, now put forth, and take all our manufactures from England, and, because they sell cheapest, we give to them our entire market; then they will evidently have from us all the advantages they will evidently have from us all the advantages they have from any of their colonies; and yet, it we only levy on those goods a duty enough to pay the ordinary expenses of our Government, and as there are to be no domestic manufactures to comthere are to be no domestic manufactures to comthere are to be no domestic manufactures to comthere are to be no domestic manufactures to comthe the consumers. Will sete with them, our people, the consumers, will ses of our own Government, and thus relieve England from all burden in that way; so that we shall he, practically, her colonies, entirely at our own expense—self-reduced again to colonial dependence for the necessaries of life, and incapable of sustaining ourselves in any time of trouble. This

Let us now briefly recal to memory a short chapter from the history of of our own experience on
this point. While we were colonies of England,
we were not permitted to have our attention diverted from our agriculture and fisheries, not being
permitted by England to manufacture even a hob
unit. We were then told, as we now are, very pat-

concluded to strike for independence, they found themselves mable to furnish themselves even with ordinary clothing; and the struggle of the Revolution received most of its aggravated sufferings for the privations which this state of dependence on England, and want of the power of self supply, created. The rotect of the army, under Washington, through New Bersey, in 1276, the drakest spot of the struggle, was marked with the blood of the soldiers' feet on the frozen ground for want of the power of self supply. When the soldiers' feet on the frozen ground for want of shees. Why was this? It was entirely because they were chapter; and therefore, when trouble acame, they were incapable of self supply. When the long struggle of the Revolution closed, each state had the formation of its own tariff. Some they are chapter; and the lorieign trade to their own ports, declined to lay any duties whatever.—Our ministers abroad endeavored to form commercial freaties, but as the Congress had not then power to enforce them, none could be formed. This was a state of actual free trade, from the peace of 1783; and what was the effect? We bought entirely of those who sold cheapest, and that course of trade drained all the inoney from the country—seemed fast tending to anarchy, and even General Washington expressed the deepost fear that all the revolutionary war, and its success, would be lost in the result. This was but the effect of free trade, and of buying where we could buy cheapest.

From the week the self content of the several States to levy and collect duties passed to the content of the several States to levy and collect duties passed to the concernation of the several States to levy and collect duties passed to the concernation of the several States to levy and collect duties and the feet and free trade, from the power of the several States to levy and collect duties passed to the concernation of the several and or the several states to levy and collect duties as concerned to a large and the feet of free trade, and of b

osure and disease from want of proper supplies. Having almost entered on the enjoyment of the

that is, that they should have lawered the duties to position, have nothing to fear in this experiment of

The sands of my hour glass are nearly run out, which fostered a natural strength of free trade procured market. In 1832 the friends of free trade procured the passage of the Compromise act, under which the protective duties were gradually taken off and reduced until 1842, when the whole came down to reduced until 1842, when the whole came down to reduced until 1842, when the whole came down to people may be again deeply convulsed, and though this people may be again deeply convulsed, and though the people may be again deeply convulsed, and though the people may be again deeply convulsed, and though the people may be again deeply convulsed.

> LOQUACITY.—A young man who was a great tal-ker, was sent by his parents to Socrates to learn or-From this we were relieved atory. On being presented to Socrates, the lad spoke so incessantly that he was out of all patience. When the bargain came to be struck, Socrates ask-

ed him double price.
"Why charge me double?" said the young fellow.
"Because," said the orator, "I must teach you "Because," said the orator, "I must teach you

SHARP RETORT. - A lawyer while arguing a point of law before a rather heavy Judge, not long since, was interrupted by the latter with,

hese advantaing the colonies
their governprinciples of
principles of

To take lamp oil from carpets or wearing

COMPLIMENTABY .- A Clergyman lately addressed his female auditory as follows: "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguish-